The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Del. of Union of Romanian Communist Youth

PYONGYANG, May 17 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with his wife, received today the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Traian Stefanescu, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and Minister of Youth Affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Elena Zoia Ceausescu, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, and all other members of the delegation.

Present there were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Dumitru Popa, Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country, was present.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, his wife, wishing the leader and his wife good health and happiness and greater success in the work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, his wife, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The leader arranged today a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

President KIM IL SUNG's Immortal Works Carried by Foreign Publications

PYONGYANG, May 23 (KCNA)—Democratic Yemeni, Syrian and Congolese publications gave wide publicity to immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to reports.

The March and April issues of the democratic Yemeni journal "Al Jundi" carried in two instalments a detailed gist of the leader's immortal classical work "Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside."

The Syrian paper "Al Soura" recently carried in two instalments the answers given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions put by "L'Unita" organ of the Italian Communist Party.

The Congo News Agency introduced a summary of the answers of the great leader to the questions put by the chief editor of the Yugoslav newspaper "Vechernie Novosti."

Printing the works, the above-mentioned publications carried with due respect portraits of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

President KIM IL SUNG

Sends Educational Aid Fund to Koreans Here Again

PYONGYANG, May 17 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authorized the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send the 55th instalment of educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan for the development of the democratic, national education of the children of compatriots in Japan.

At the proposal of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remitted 601,425,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

The fatherly leader who spares nothing for the rising generation has sent a large sum of educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 16,206,683,533 yen in Japanese currency in 55 instalments from 1957.

Thanks to the wise guidance and paternal love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the compatriots in Japan have established an orderly system of national education from primary school to university and are energetically conducting democratic, national education even in an alien land where they were denied schooling in the grievous by gone days.

DPRK-Senegal Agreements on Economic, Technical Cooperation Signed

PYONGYANG, May 16 (KCNA)—An agreement on economic and technical cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation were signed between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Senegal in Pyongyang on May 16.

The signing ceremony was attended by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

Also present were Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Choe Jae U, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council; and personages concerned—Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Kim Jae Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and Hwang Chol Su, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Senegal.

The entourage of President Leopold Sedar Senghor—Assane Seck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Aly Dioum, Andre Coulbary, Cheikh Leye, Pierre Kama and Ibrahima Sy—were also present at the signing ceremony.

The agreements were signed, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by vice-Premier Choe Jae U and, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Senegal, by Minister of Foreign Affairs Assane Seck.

The agreements will be conducive to further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Senegal in all fields, economic, cultural, scientific, technical and trade.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor Of Senegal Leaves Pyongyang

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and Madame Senghor who had paid a state visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on May 16 by special plane after concluding their itinerary with success.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife came to the airport to see off the goodwill mission of the Senegalese people.

The entourage and suite who accompanied President Leopold Sedar Senghor left here by the same plane.

Working people of the city came out to the airport, carrying national flags of the two countries, flowers, colorful balloons and buntings of five colours to bid farewell to the Senegalese friends leaving for home after reaping a fine fruit in their visit and turning a new chapter in the history of the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Set up with due respect in the compound of the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a portrait of Leopold Sedar Senghor, the outstanding leader of the Senegalese people and a close friend of our people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with President Leopold Sedar Senghor, came to the airport.

That moment the enthusiastic cheers of "*manse!*" (hurrah) broke out shaking heaven and earth and a wave of flags of the two countries and flowers rolled on the airport.

Present at the airport to see off the guests were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and his wife, Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Choe Jae U and Chong Jun Gi, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of the working people's organisations and power bodies in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press, and Hwang Chol Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Senegal.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in our country were also present at the airport.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport to see off President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The national anthems of our country and Senegal were played.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President Leopold Sedar Senghor reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army after a 21 gun salute was fired.

The hour of departure arrived.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with President Leopold Sedar Senghor and warmly hugged him.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor bade farewell to cadres of our country and foreign diplomatic envoys.

At 3 p.m. the special plane carrying the guests took off the airport overflowing with the feelings of friendship further deepened between the Korean and Senegalese peoples through the visit of President Leopold Sedar Senghor to our country.

Earlier, the wife of President Leopold Sedar Senghor visited on May 14 morning the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Creche.

Comrade Kim Song Ae and the wife of Foreign Minister Ho Dam accompanied the wife of the Senegalese President to the weekly creche.

His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor visited on May 15 Nampo, a port city of culture and recreation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife accompanied here the goodwill mission of the Senegalese people.

Over 100,000 working people in Nampo warmly welcomed President Leopold Sedar Senghor along the 6 km long road.

A grand Nampo mass rally was held at the Nampo Stadium in welcome of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and his wife were present at the mass rally.

The rally was addressed first by Chong Dong Ik, Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee.

After concluding his speech, Chairman Chong Dong Ik presented a silk banner in the name of the rally to His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

Then, His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor made a speech amid the warm applause of the attendants.

The rally closed with the playing of the national anthems of our country and Senegal.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and his wife, together with His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, and Madame Senghor saw on the same day at the Nampo City Stadium the mass gymnastic display "South Pyongan Province Flowering under the Benevolent Sunrays" performed by school children and youth in the city.

The South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on May 15 in Nampo in honour of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and Madame Senghor who paid a visit to Nampo.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and his wife were present at the banquet.

Invited to the banquet were President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor, their entourage and other Senegalese guests.

Chong Dong Ik, Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, spoke first at the banquet in welcome of the guests.

Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, spoke next.

The attendants of the banquet raised toasts to the health of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, and to the health of esteemed President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with militant friendship.

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the seat of *Juche*-based extracurricular education of the Korean students and children, was pervaded with infinite emotion and joy on May 15.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor called at the palace.

The respected and beloved leader and his wife, together with the Senegalese President and madame, posed for a photograph with the children.

The guests were invited to appreciate a performance given by art circle members of the palace at the palace theatre in honour of President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame Senghor.

His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his wife arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 15 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honor of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were invited to the banquet.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also invited to the banquet.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor made a speech at the banquet.

Then, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant friendship.

Artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his entourage inspected the Korean Art Gallery on the morning of May 16.

President Senghor and other guests were cordially met at the entrance of the gallery by Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Chong Jun Gi, and personages concerned and workers of the gallery. (KCNA)

DPRK-Nepal Diplomatic Ties Set Up

PYONGYANG, May 14 (KCNA)—A report on the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal has been released.

The report says:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal agreed to open diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries effective from May 15, 1974 and exchange ambassadors.

President KIM IL SUNG's Theses "Is Grand Beacon Showing Untrodden Road to Solution of Rural Issue, Encyclopedic Document"

Japan-Korea Joint Symposium Held to Mark 10th Anniversary of "Theses on Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," Immortal Work of President

A Japan-Korea joint symposium was held on May 18 in Tokyo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The symposium, held at the Tojo Kaikan Hall, was sponsored by the Japanese-Korean Social Scientists Solidarity Committee.

Invited as guests were Kim Gi Nam, chief of a scientific-cultural delegation from the DPRK and its members. Kim Gi Nam is currently responsible editor-in-chief of Kulloja (working people), theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Accompanying them were vice-Chairman Li Gye Back of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and other officials.

Attending the meeting were over 200 prominent Japanese personalities. Among them were Yasui Kaoru, Chairman of the sponsor organisation; Prof. Hayashi Kaname at Kanto Gakuin University; Hishinuma Tatsuya, former professor at Tokyo Educational University; Prof. Emeritus Takahashi Yuji at Tokyo University; Prof. Hora Tomio at Waseda University; Prof. Kubota Jun at St. Paul's University; Profs. Takashima Eikan, Maruta Shohei and Kobayashi Mitsue at Ibaraki University; Prof. Abe Isamu at Obirin University; Prof. Nakajima Daichi at Shiga University; Assis. Prof. Hoshino Yasusaburo at Tokyo Gakugei University; Prof. Kondo Yasuo at Musashi University; Prof. Yanagida Setsuko at Utsunomiya University; Prof. Asada Kyoji at Komazawa University; Prof. Hosaka Hideki at Hosei University; Prof. Tokue Ken at Gunma University; Prof. Kawamura Jinya at Yokohama National University; Prof. Shirai Eiichi at Gifu Economics College; Prof. Ejoe Toshio at Chuo University; many graduate students, members of local societies for the study of the *Juche* idea, members of various academic bodies, representatives of public bodies, leaders of political parties and men of the press.

The symposium unanimously adopted a congratulatory message to President Kim Il Sung, an preeminent Marxist-Leninist of our times and the great leader of the Korean people who founded the *Juche* idea, the banner of human liberation and who authored "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," carrying with it the burning adoration for the leader of the entire audience.

Chairman Yasui made a speech welcoming the DPRK delegation.

He said that the Japanese-Korean Social Scientists Solidarity Committee, formed on September 6, 1972, has been making tireless efforts to promote friendly relations between the two countries through expanded intercourse and strengthened solidarity between the Japanese and Korean scholars.

Notable advance has been registered in the revolution and socialist construction in Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, not to mention the radical change in the countryside, the chairman stressed.

He called particular attention to the fact that the DPRK became the world's first tax-free state to the surprise of the peoples—an epochal event in world history.

Then he expressed heartfelt desires to see President Kim Il Sung live long in good health.

His speech was followed by a speech by Kim Gi Nam, responsible editor-in-chief of Kulloja.

In his speech Kim Gi Nam extended firm solidarity to all the progressive social scientists and people of Japan in the name of the DPRK scientific-cultural delegation and Korean social scientists.

Sincere thanks were expressed by him to the sponsor organization for holding the symposium. He also expressed a confidence that the conference would provide a good opportunity to develop exchange and cooperation between the social scientists of the two countries and help build up closer people-to-people relations.

Received at the symposium were congratulatory messages from the learned organizations and public bodies in the DPRK: the Academy of Social Sciences, the Academy of Agriculture, the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People, the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Many messages were sent from noted scholars and public figures across Japan.

Keynote Speeches

Hishinuma Tatsuya, former professor at Tokyo Educational University and member of the Japan Science Council, delivered a report, "Agronomical Significance of 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country'." Prof. Motohashi Atsuya at Yokohama National University made a report, "Korean Socialist Economic Theory and Policy—Economic Evolution of the *Juche* Idea."

Hishinuma made a five-point analysis of the theses.

Firstly, what motivates the theses is President Kim Il Sung's respect for man. The theses embodies the fundamental requirements of the *Juche* thought that man is the most valuable and powerful being in the world. Herein lies the source of impressive vitality of the theses. It is the reason why mankind must learn from the theses.

Secondly, the nature of agriculture is clearly elaborated in the theses.

In the theses President Kim Il Sung made clear: the rural economy has a series of characteristic features because of natural and geographical conditions, the composition of crops and growing system; "intensive farming" is the main form of farming; grain is the most important of the agricultural produce; the immediate task of grain production is to increase rice yield, largely boost grain tonnage, develop various fields of agriculture like cattle raising.

Thirdly, the theses considers the peasantry to be valuable and attaches top priority to remodelling it.

In the mind of President Kim Il Sung, the peasantry is always the primary concern in "production." Production is a struggle by man to conquer nature. Hero of the struggle is man. Master of agriculture is the peasant. So, no developed agriculture is feasible without the creative initiative and resourcefulness of the peasantry being mobilized.

Fourthly, the theses lays main stress on the need to guide the peasantry.

Important is the role of a county in the guidance of agriculture. Particular note should be made of the fact that the scale of a county is set from below for the sake of "local interests," "industrial methods," "work with man," and "unified guidance," rather than for the sake of convenience from the top.

Today every Korean county is a firm cell in agricultural production and supply of goods for the living of the peasants.

Fifthly, the orientation of agricultural studies is praiseworthy.

Korean scholars' attitude is "We study for the happiness of the Korean people." In many cases the Japanese scientists come under fire because of their studies dissociated from the life of the peasantry.

Prof. Motohashi Atsushi's report is made up of three parts: (I) Progress in Socialist Economic Construction; (II)Formation of Theory on Socialist Economic Construction; (III) Economic Management and Planning System.

A scene of a Japan-Korea joint symposium held on the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung

Saying that a quarter century has elapsed since the DPRK was founded, Prof. Motohashi recalled that world-stunning exploits have been performed in the DPRK during the period.

He continued:

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"Over the whole period of socialist economic construction our Party has consistently adhered to the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture."

What is unique about postwar period economic construction, the reporter said, is the priority growth of heavy industry and simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and the policy of undertaking cooperativization of farming before a technical reform.

He made a review of the postwar reconstruction and the Three-Year Plan, the Five-Year Plan, the Seven-Year Plan and the current Six-Year Plan.

Quoting from the speech President Kim Il Sung made at the National Agricultural Congress held January this year, the reporter declared that the DPRK will surely accomplish all the tasks set forth in the theses within the coming 10 years. He also referred to the bright future of Korean agriculture.

He attributed the total abolition of taxation in the DPRK to the socialist economic construction theory of Korea as formulated by President Kim Il Sung.

With regard to the economic policies and theories in Korea propounded during the past period, the reporter cited the two features: firstly, the *Juche* approach is entirely incorporated into the theory and policy and forms the basis of the unique socialist economic theory, and secondly, the present economic policy is worked out with an eye to future communism via a classless society, through transition from an unmistakably triumphant socialism to a completely victorious socialism.

The reporter gave details of the Daean work system and the new agricultural guidance system now in use in the DPRK.

Prof. Motohashi concluded: "Today 100 years after the founding by Marx of scientific socialist theory, the bright prospects for socialism and communism have been drawn in a systematic way in terms of theory, policy and institution."

After the keynote reports were over, Kim Gi Nam, chief of the DPRK delegation and responsible editor-in-chief of Kulloja, spoke on the subject "'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country,' an Immortal Classic Work of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Is a Great Programme for the Final Solution of the Rural Problem."

The responsible editor-in-chief described "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" as a major programme that revealed for the first time in history how to win a complete

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Great Operation of Advance into Homeland Demonstrates Juche-Based Military Idea and Preeminent Commanding Art of Leader

On Occasion of 35th Anniv. of Victory in Musan Area Battle

PYONGYANG, May 23 (KCNA)—Thirty-five years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced deep into the homeland and brought the battle in the Musan area to a shining victory in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On this anniversary Rodong Sinmun comes out with an article entitled "Great Operation of Advance into the Homeland Which Demonstrated *Juche*-Based Military Idea and Preeminent Commanding Art of the Leader."

Referring to the military-political situation prevailing in our country at that time, the article says: The Japanese imperialists reinforced their armed forces of aggression, intensified their fascist suppression and brigandish plunder of our people as never before, while prosecuting the war of aggression on the continent with greater frenzy.

In this grim period of the Korean revolution, the leader, the great military strategist and legendary hero, conceived a grand strategic plan to bring the general revolutionary movement in Korea to a continued upsurge by raising high the torch of revolution again in the homeland and carried out the over 100 day long heroic arduous march to advance into the border area from the Nanpaitzu area in South Manchuria, the article notes, and goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke at the Peitatingtzu Meeting in April 1939, in the following vein:

Our task in the new situation today is to concentrate our forces and switch over to the counteroffensive in the same spirit with which we smashed the desperate enemy offensive in last winter's operations, and thus deal the enemy a severe political and military blow and hasten his defeat. While the enemy forces are dog-tired from their winter operations and dispersed in their rest camps, our army should rally its forces and deal them successive blows. By doing this, we will replenish our clothing, food and ammunition, advance into the homeland to light the torch of liberation for our people, rouse them to struggle afresh by restoring the wrecked revolutionary organisations and raise higher the torch of national liberation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung leads his troops in a march into the fatherland.

The policy of advance into the homeland set forth by the leader was the most correct one based on the great *Juche* idea that our people, the master of the Korean revolution, should hew out their destinies by their own efforts and struggle.

Pointing out that the leader threw the enemy into utter confusion with the military and political activities in the border areas and then crossed the Amnok-gang River breaking through the Japanese imperialists' tight frontier guard on May 18, the article says: After advancing into the homeland the leader, promptly manoeuvring in broad areas, wisely organized and led the military and political activities of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with his superb commanding art and unique tactics of guerrilla warfare and brought the battle in the Musan area to a brilliant victory on May 23.

The great leader struck terror into the hearts of the enemy and led the battle to a shining victory by employing original strategies and tactics and *Juche*-based methods of war to be found in none of the military manuals in the East and the West, such as concentration and dispersion, allurement and ambush, swift mobility in the whole course of the operation of advance into the homeland, the article notes. It takes many instances of this.

Scared out of their senses by the leader's original guerrilla tactics and method of war, the Japanese imperialist aggressors cried: "The communist troops' strategy and tactics would make even the gods weep. They fight with 'tactics' to be found in none of the books on strategy and tactics. They are the hardest foes to deal with because their tactics does not match the regular operations of the Imperial Army."

The article goes on:

Through the battle in the Musan area the myth about the "invincibility of the Imperial Army" advertized by the Japanese imperialist aggressors was shattered to pieces.

The whole course of the battle in the Musan area which added an immortal exploit to the annals of the fatherland was the course of a brilliant battle in which the *Juche*-based policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the advance into the homeland and his pre-eminent strategy and tactics won victory completely frustrating the aggressive intrigues of the Japanese imperialists; it was a proud road which widely demonstrated once again to the world the invincible might of his strategy and tactics.

The news of the shining victory of the battle in the Musan area spread quickly throughout the country, further deepening our people's infinite adoration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and the sun of the nation.

The article points out that many legendary stories were told and retold among our people who singleheartedly held the great leader in high esteem with infinite adoration and respect.

The article goes on:

Fully reflected in the legendary stories widely spread throughout the country were our people's high respect and infinite reverence to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who manipulated at will the large forces of Japanese imperialism one million strong and dealt blows at them everywhere, leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory. Expressed also in them were the firm conviction of our people that the fatherland would certainly be restored as they had him as the leader and their unshakable determination to live and fight undauntedly, entrusting all their destinies entirely to him.

Indeed, the battle in the Musan area was an auspicious event of the whole nation in which our people directly met the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, at home and a historic event adding an immortal revolutionary feat to the annals of the fatherland.

The shining victory of the battle in the Musan area carried tremendous significance in the development of our revolution and the world revolution, the article says, and goes on:

The battle in the Musan area inflicted a heavy military and political defeat upon the Japanese imperialists in the most trying period when they were intensifying their fascist repression of the Korean people as never before and stepping up their desperate "large-scale punitive expedition" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and thereby expedited the ruin of Japanese imperialism, imbued the people with a hope for national resurrection and conviction of victory, powerfully rousing them to the anti-Japanese struggle. This brought the Korean revolution to a continued upsurge.

The article says that inspired by the leader's words on the direction and ways of the anti-Japanese struggle and the victory of the battle in the Musan area, the masses of the people united themselves more firmly around the leader and lived and fought with fortitude, trusting the leader with a single mind and that the internal forces of the Korean revolution were built up more firmly.

Referring to the great international significance of the historic victory of the battle in the Musan area, the article says: At a time when the international communist movement, the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world in particular, were undergoing a serious trial owing to the fascist states' repression of the people and their manoeuvres for aggressive war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organised and guided a large-scale operation of advance into the homeland and dealt a heavy military and political blow at Japanese imperialism, a link in the chain of international fascism, and thereby weakened the imperialist forces of aggression.

The victory of the battle in the Musan area also instilled into the peoples of colonies and dependent countries the firm conviction that if they rose in arms and fought the enemy to the end, they would certainly win victory and imbued the revolutionary peoples of the world with great inspiring strength and courage.

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victory of socialism after the establishment of a socialist system and then move to build communism.

He quoted President Kim Il Sung as saying:

"'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' is the very programme to build communism in the countryside. Fulfilment of the tasks set forth in the theses means fulfilment of the first-stage tasks for the building of communism; in other words, it means carrying out the tasks of the transitional period. Only then it is possible to reach communism."

Noting that it was not until President Kim Il Sung authored the rural theses that details were available of what communism is like and of the tasks to be done in order to construct communism in the countryside, delegation leader Kim Gi Nam said:

In the theses President Kim Il Sung disclosed that the socialist rural question primarily concerns the elimination of the difference between city and countryside and the class gap between the working class and the peasantry and that the elimination would complete the solution of the question.

The delegation leader said that the solution of the socialist rural question is one of the fundamental conditions for the attainment of a complete triumph of socialism.

He went on:

Only when the rural question has been solved for good, is it possible to liquidate the antiquated remnants left over by the exploiter society and create a classless society, to eliminate the ground for the reactionary bourgeois venoms and internal and external class enemies to take root and machinate, to increase the agricultural productive forces by a large margin and make all the working people adopt the collectivist spirit.

Referring to the tasks for the ultimate solution of the rural question, the delegation leader stressed the need for undertaking the triple revolutions, technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

He said that the basic idea underlying the theses is in industrializing and modernizing agriculture, turning the peasantry into the working class and revolutionists, achieving a complete victory of socialism in the countryside and embarking upon the road to communism.

He noted the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung of the battles to put into practice the tasks set forth in the rural theses and the marvellous results achieved therein.

President Kim Il Sung called for agricultural capture of the two fortresses, ideological and material; all efforts have been launched on this principle, in particular during the past 10 years, added the responsible editor-in-chief.

He summed up the results in rural construction by quoting President Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The review of the construction of a socialist countryside in the past period at this Congress has furnished clear proof that the achievements made in agriculture are fairly big and material and technical foundations have been completely laid and full ideological preparations made to carry out the tasks put forward in the theses on the rural question, inter alia."

His report deeply impressed the entire audience.

Prof. Kondo Yasuo a Musashi University declared the symposium close.

After the symposium a film show was given under the title "The *Juche* Idea, Great Banner of Human Liberation."

Reaction Prof. Kawamura Jinya at Yokohama National University had this to say:

President Kim Il Sung advanced perfect and systematic ideas and theories on the total solution of the rural problem. He is a distinguished Marxist-Leninist thinker-theoretician of our times. His revolutionary ideas and theories are the highest Marxism-Leninism of the present times. This point is well proved by the successful solution of the agricultural problem in Korea.

Sakurai Hiroshi, researcher at the Asia Economic Institute, remarked:

For the first time in history President Kim Il Sung defined in clear-cut terms how to solve the socialist rural question after the establishment of the socialist system. His idea is an effective guiding principle of the peoples of the world heading for socialism and in particular peoples of the socialist states.

Kobayashi Akihiro, teacher at the Hussa City No. 3 Middle School, said:

President Kim Il Sung has wisely led the 10-year struggle to implement the theses and turned the countryside of Korea into an exemplary one to be emulated by socialist states, by splendidly solving the socialist rural question.

This undying feat has won him a world-wide reputation as an illustrious leader of the world revolution.

President Kim Il Sung is a great contemporary Marxist-Leninist.

Prof. Ishizaki Saburo at Ibaraki University, had this to say:

Originality about this brilliant work lies in the fact that President Kim Il Sung clarified the serious issue no other men succeeded in settling, and that he has brightly lit the way to be taken by all the peoples in grappling with the rural question.

All the theories President Kim Il Sung advocated are an embodiment of the *Juche* idea whose principal concern is with man and dedication to man.

His rural theses contains rich theoretical and practical assets to be exploited in order to solve the perplexing problems the present-day Japanese agriculture is faced with.

Hanawa Fujio, member of the secretariat of the Tokyo Liaison Committee for the Study of the *Juche* Idea, said:

President Kim Il Sung is the first in the world to provide a genial answer to continuing with the revolution to the thorough end on the basis of the *Juche* idea. The name of President Kim Il Sung will remain for ever in human history as the greatest contemporary Marxist-Leninist.

Kozan Kazushi, student of international relations at the doctorate course at the graduate school of Hosei University, stressed:

Only President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great *Juche* idea, could author such classic literature. The theses is a grand beacon showing the untrodden road to the solution of the rural issue an encyclopedic document, over the period from capitalism to socialism.

The impressive achievements in Korean agriculture are to be recorded in human history for ever together with his name.

The more I study the theses, the more deeply I realize that President Kim Il Sung is not only a great thinker-theorist but also a great leader of the people endowed with lofty human qualities.

KIM IL SUNG-ism: Contemporary Marxism-Leninism (2)

President KIM IL SUNG Founder of Sole Guiding Principle of Present-Day Revolution

(Continued from No. 688 issue)

A revolutionary idea and theory which correctly orient the development of history are to be founded and evolved by a great working-class leader.

Such leader alone has a correct knowledge of the law governing the development of history and the needs of the period. He is endowed with brilliant wisdom and capability needed to sum up the lessons from the practical revolutionary struggles in scientific terms.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung stated:

"A leader of the Party and the working class generalizes all the lessons of the communist movement and the working-class movement, creatively applies the principles of Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of his country, advances relevant struggle slogans, works out effective strategy and tactics in every stage of revolution and construction and thus leads the revolutionary struggle to victory."

The first leader of the international working class, Marx fathered Marxism which showed the path ahead of the working class for the first time after they became main combatants on the arena of history. It was Lenin who inherited the cause of Marx that established Leninism, the revolutionary theory of the working class at the time of the proletarian revolution vs imperialism.

The great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il Sung founded the new revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics which carry contemporary revolution and construction to victory. He is one of the outstanding leader of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

President Kim Il Sung is a benevolent leader of the people who always mixes with them and takes kind-hearted care of them. As a great contemporary working-class leader he is equipped with these talents: brilliant foresight, adherence to the revolutionary principles, indomitable will, extraordinary revolutionary sweep of pushing ahead with revolution under whatever adversity, sharp insight into any complex thing and situation, superb art of command, distinguished revolutionary theory and struggle experience.

Evolution

The *Juche* concept was created by President Kim Il Sung and became the basis for expounding scientific strategy and tactics at every stage of development of the revolution. The Korean revolution has made progress toward victory under his wise leadership.

His family tradition was revolution and patriotism when he was born and grew up. At the age of 15 he started undaunted struggles for the emancipation of the working class and the exploited masses of people.

In the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist rule over Korea, he advocated Marxism-Leninism and called for the restoration of the homeland for which he organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle with success. The communist movement and the national liberation movement were launched against the Japanese imperialist aggressors with the anti-Japanese revolutionary war at their axis. The two movements underwent radical transformations. Then came the glorious revolutionary traditions as their byproduct.

The liberation of Korea was followed by a successful conduct of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. A new era of socialism and communism has dawn in our country as a result, with a socialist paradise built.

President Kim Il Sung is a brilliant military strategist and an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. He commanded the Korean people and People's Army to victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S.-led combined imperialist forces and their lackeys, successfully defending the independence of the country and the freedom of its people. For the first time in the world the U.S. imperialists sustained a humiliating defeat and started the downgrade road to ruin, although once dubbed as the "strongest" on the globe.

The correct lines and policies have been set forth by President Kim Il Sung for the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the country. The north and the south Korean people have been mobilized for their implementation in order to bring earlier a nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

He is credited with having clarified the unique idea and theory on the movement of overseas compatriots and catapulted the movement of Koreans in Japan into an age of glory in the history of the world overseas compatriots movement.

His another credit is a meritorious contribution to the development of the world revolution as one of the illustrious leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

A scientific analysis has been completed by him of the contemporary contradictions and the balance of forces between the world revolution and the imperialists and right answers given to all the theoretical and practical questions related to the victory of the world revolution.

Effective ways and means of defeating all shades of opportunism in the international communist movement and strengthening the unity among the socialist states and the cohesion of the international communist movement are brainchilds of President Kim Il Sung.

He is widely known for his distinguished service to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle; he is devotedly working in order to develop the revolutionary struggle now under way in Asia, Africa and Latin America against the policy of aggression and war followed by the imperialists led by the U.S.

These varied, complex and devoted struggles have enabled President Kim Il Sung to acquire a wealth of valuable exploits and experiences that no other man achieved in history, and to enrich anew Marxist-Leninist theories.

The ideological and theoretical activities occupy the especially brilliant place in his revolutionary struggle.

Origin

The Korean revolution began with the need for a new guiding idea and theory.

Shortly after the Japanese imperialists seized Korea, its people waged vigorous anti-Japanese national liberation struggles. The appearance of the working class on the theatre of history gave rise to the communist movement in 1920. Many forerunners stressed the importance of national independence and communism. Much bloodshed failed to produce desired results in the early communist and national liberation movements. The main reason was the lack of the appropriate revolutionary strategy and tactics plus the correct revolutionary idea.

This essential defect was eliminated when President Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal *Juche* thought. It vitally affected the destiny of the Korean revolution.

As far early as the beginning of his revolutionary activities he studied literature on Marxism-Leninism with close reference to the practice of the Korean revolution and widely distributed the books.

Correct struggle slogans were polished through his indomitable revolutionary activities and ideological and theoretical activities to be upheld in the Korean revolution for its victorious era, a new age of the national liberation movement and the communist movement of our country.

A magnificent fruition came at last in the early 1930s when a *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line and strategy and tactics were totally revealed for use in the Korean revolution.

His theoretical activities remain vigorous and never cease throughout his leadership over the Korean revolution and world revolution. The depth and significance of his ideological and theoretical exploits are to be measured through documents of the Workers' Party of Korea, political programmes of the DPRK Government, his historic reports and speeches, his talks and on-the-spot guidance teachings.

The credit for the development and enrichment of Marxism-Leninism goes to the ceaseless meditation and scientific exploration and brilliant ideological and theoretical activities of President Kim Il Sung.

The evolution of a new revolutionary idea entailed a struggle against all types of opportunism.

The theoretical researches were extremely complex and hard jobs as they were designed to solve in an original way all the problems that the existing Marxist-Leninist propositions or the earlier revolutionary experiences are incapable of dealing with. The complexity and difficulty increased in particular because all kinds of opportunism developed within the Korean communist movement and the international communist movement, distorting the essence of Marxism-Leninism and playing havoc with the revolution and construction.

The lessons of history prove that fierce struggle against opportunism is inevitable in the birth and evolution of a great revolutionary idea.

As was the case with Marxism and Leninism, Kim Il Sung-ism evolved in the midst of ruthless battles with all descriptions of opportunism, great-power chauvinism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, factionalism and all the other counter-revolutionary ideological deviations. A new idea was advanced by President Kim Il Sung while wrestling with flunkeyism and dogmatism since he started his revolutionary activities. The idea accorded with changed historical circumstances and the conditions of the period. Free from any existing formulae or propositions, he expounded unique theories which were in total agreement with the fundamental principles of Marxism Leninism and the needs of revolutionary practice. No compromise has been made with bourgeois reactionary ideas and opportunist trends in order to preserve the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism.

Revolutionary practice formed total concord with the ideological and theoretical activities of President Kim Il Sung. The practical needs of the Korean revolution and the world revolution were taken into account with rich experiences in actual battles summed up full scale when new theories were espoused. Close contact with the masses of people resulted in a discovery of a valuable truth potential in their wisdom and creative initiative. Their abundant experiences have been analyzed and all the theories generated.

The substantiation of the newly-espoused revolutionay theories have been given through the revolutionary practice of the masses of people and in turn the theories have been further enriched and developed in depth.

The theoretical and ideological activities of President Kim Il Sung can be characterized by a wide range of variety.

The revolutionary theories, strategy and tactics to be used at every stage of revolutionay struggle of the working class were for the first time elaborated in detail by President Kim Il Sung over half a century of his revolutionary activities for the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, the building of socialism and communism and the world revolution.

The guiding theory and line was perfected while he led all forms of struggle: violent and non-violent struggles, legal and illegal struggles, political and economic struggles, ideological struggles, the struggles to take power and the struggles after a successful capture of powes, guerrilla warfare and modern warfare, economic construction and cultural construction.

Now clear is the fact that the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is an pre-eminent thinker-theoretician who has created great, profound, encyclopaedic ideological and theoretical wealth. He is genius of mankind. (To be continued)

S. Korean Red Cross Agrees to Hold Working-Level Meeting

The sixth contact between delegates to the Red Cross talks was held in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on May 22, according to a personage concerned of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Resumed at the contact was the discussion of the question of holding at an early date the Red Cross talks brought to a deadlock by the unwarranted attitude and obstruction on the part of the south Korean side and normalizing the work of the talks.

At the contact, the delegate of our side explained in detail the justness of the proposal of our side for having at an early date a working-level meeting with the deputy heads of delegations as the chiefs tentatively in Panmunjom and strongly requested the south Korean side to accept it.

He pointed in detail to the facts that the south Korean authorities proclaimed "emergency measures," the murderous repressive orders, one after another and set all the repressive tools in motion to mercilessly violate and stamp out humanitarianism from the beginning of the year and furthermore, they are arresting and

(Continued on page 3)

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Between DPRK and Republic of Senegal

PYONGYANG, May 16 (KCNA) — A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal was published in Pyongyang on May 16.

The joint communique reads:

Upon the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 13 and 16, 1974.

During their stay in the DPRK, His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and his entourage inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province and were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people everywhere they went.

This welcome and hospitality is a token of the profound respect and deep friendly feelings of the Korean people for His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor and the Senegalese people.

During the visit talks were held between President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal.

The talks were attended from the Korean side by Pak Sung Chul and Choe Jae U, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; Kim Jae Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and Hwang Chol Su, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Senegal.

Present there on the Senegalese side were Assane Seck, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal; Ambassador Aly Dioum; Ambassador Andre Coulbary; Ambassador Cheikh Leye; Pierre Kama, Director of Foreign Trade; Ibrahima Sy, Chief of the Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding, views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal and on international questions of common concern and a consensus of views was reached on the questions discussed.

At the talks the Korean side explained the achievements made in the socialist revolution and construction and informed the other side of the grave situation created in Korea owing to the manoeuvres to perpetuate national split and provoke a new war committed by the south Korean rulers at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and of the stand and proposals of the Government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Senegalese side highly praised the Korean people who have converted their once backward country into a developed socialist industrial state with a powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and mighty self-defence capacity, in a short period by successfully embodying the *Juche* idea in all fields under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, and wished them greater successes in their grand struggle of construction to fulfil the vast tasks of the Six-Year Plan earlier than schedule and occupy a new high eminence of socialism.

The Senegalese side fully supported the fair and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, especially, the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down on June 23, 1973 and the line of national reunification clarified once again on March 4, 1974 by President Kim Il Sung.

It also fully supported the new proposals advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on March 25 to create prerequisites for the removal of the tension in Korea and the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed full support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without any interference of outside forces.

The Senegalese side explained the efforts of the Senegalese people in the struggle for the clearance of the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, the consolidation of the national independence and the prosperity and development of the country, particularly, for the "Senegalization" of the economy and cadres and informed the other side of the external policies of the Government of the Republic of Senegal for peace, mutual respect among countries and the consolidation of African unity.

The Korean side highly appreciated the successes registered by the Senegalese people under the guidance of His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, their outstanding leader, in the struggle for destroying the political and economic foothold of foreign imperialists and developing the national economy and national culture and wished the Senegalese people greater successes in the fulfilment of the new Four-Year Plan for the consolidation of the national independence and for the prosperity and development of the country.

The Korean side expressed full support and solidarity for the Government and people of the Republic of Senegal in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and for defence of world peace.

Both sides appraised our era today as an era of historical turn in which imperialism continues downhill and the peoples of the third world countries oppressed and humiliated in the past are appearing on the international scene as its master.

The peoples of the third world countries have become a great driving force advancing human history, being a great revolutionary force at the present times.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples, tightly holding their destiny in their hands, have valiantly risen in the sacred liberation struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and are vigorously advancing along the road of sovereignty and independence to defend the gains of revolution.

The militant unity and close bonds of the third world peoples have turned into an invincible force that immensely increases the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces of the world, renders the overall crisis of imperialism acute and smashes its manoeuvres of aggression and intervention.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in September last year and the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the problem of fuel and development powerfully demonstrated the resolute stand of the peoples of the third world countries to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies, build an independent national economy and protect the natural resources of their countries for defending the national sovereignty and achieving economic independence and constituted a heavy blow at the imperialists bent on aggression and intervention, exploitation and plunder.

Both sides expressed the belief that if the third world peoples resolutely fought in closer unity they could lead imperialism to final destruction, win complete victory of the national liberation movement and build independent, sovereign and prosperous new Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their liberation struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively supported the struggle of the people of Guinea-Bissau and all other African peoples for the consolidation of the national independence.

Both sides highly appreciated the great role played by the Organization of African Unity in strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the African peoples in the struggle for liquidating all the leftovers of colonialism on this continent, building an independent and sovereign and prospering Africa and defending world peace.

Both sides sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and intervention against the Cambodian people and fully supported the firm stand of the Cambodian people to fight to the last and win victory over the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol clique and held that the Cambodian question should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the five-point declaration dated March 23, 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Both sides actively supported the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the correct implementation of the Paris agreement and warmly welcomed the formation of the Political Council of National Coalition of Laos and the Provisional Government of National Union of Laos and expressed support to the struggle of the patriotic Lao people for the strict implementation of the peace agreement.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with all the Arab peoples in the righteous struggle for retaking the Arab territories occupied by the Israeli Zionists, defending the national dignity and restoring the legitimate right of the Palestinian people.

Both sides expressed full support to the struggle of the Latin American peoples against the imperialists' control and interference and for defence of the sovereignty, right to territorial waters and natural resources of their countries.

Both sides laid stress on strengthening solidarity with the peoples of all countries of the world in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Both sides manifested satisfaction over the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal are growing in strength and developing day by day through the common struggle against imperialism and manifested the unanimous resolution to further expand and develop these relations in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the common interests of the world progressive people.

Proceeding from this stand, both sides concluded an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on cultural cooperation.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the current state visit of His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked a signal occasion in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Senegalese peoples and has gone a long way toward strengthening solidarity of the Asian and African peoples.

His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, invited His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay a state visit to the Republic of Senegal.

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure and it was agreed to fix the date of the visit in future.

Pyongyang, May 16, 1974

JOINT INFORMATION

On Visit to Uganda by DPRK President's Special Envoy

PYONGYANG, May 21 (KCNA) — A joint information on the visit to the Republic of Uganda by Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, as a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was released on May 20 in Kampala, according to a report from Kampala.

The joint information said:

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, paid an official visit to the Republic of Uganda from May 15 to 18, 1974, as a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The special envoy was received by His Excellency General Al Hazi Idi Amin Dada, President of the Republic of Uganda, and conveyed a personal letter and verbal message from Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to him.

His Excellency President General Al Hazi Idi Amin Dada expressed thanks to Comrade President Kim Il Sung for his personal letter and verbal message and fully supported the stand and all the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

During the visit political talks were held between His Excellency Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and His Excellency Paul Etinne, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and economic talks between His Excellency Kong Jin Tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs, and His Excellency Edward Atizer, Minister of Trade and Industry.

The two sides informed each other of the development of their respective countries and discussed ways to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Ugandan side highly appraised the fact that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung have converted their country into a developed socialist industrial state by embodying the *Juche* idea in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The Ugandan side expressed full support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to force the U.S. imperialist troops withdraw and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country free from the interference of outside forces.

The Korean side highly appraised the progressive reforms enforced by the Government of the Second Republic of Uganda to liquidate the aftermath of the imperialist colonial rule, build the national economy and culture and Ugandanize the economy.

The Korean side also highly praised the successes the Ugandan people under the energetic leadership of General Al Hazi Idi Amin Dada, their outstanding President, have made in the struggle for frustrating the imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres and building socialism since the founding of the Second Republic of Uganda.

Both sides once again expressed resolute support and solidarity for the peoples in all regions of the world in the courageous struggle against the imperialist oppression and aggression, especially for the liberation movement of the peoples in the Near and Middle East.

Both sides reached an identity of views on the international problems of common concern for the two countries.

Both sides agreed to expand and strengthen cooperation in the spheres of economy, science and technology and culture.

The Ugandan side made a general explanation of the spheres in which economic and technical cooperation is feasible.

The Korean side expressed its readiness to cooperate with it.

Both sides agreed on that a high level Ugandan economic and technical delegation with full powers would visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the earliest possible date, discuss concrete problems and conclude an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. During their stay in Uganda the special envoy of Comrade President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his entourage visited factories, agricultural enterprises, Magerere University and various other places of Uganda.

They were accorded a warm hospitality everywhere they went.

This is a vivid expression of the feelings of deep friendship the Ugandan people cherish towards the Korean people.

His Excellency President of the Republic of Uganda accepted with thanks the invitation of Comrade President Kim Il Sung to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a convenient time.

The special envoy expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of Uganda for their warm and friendly hospitality. All talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and complete trust.

DPRK Gov't Delegations Meet Leaders of Various Countries

Romanian C.P. Chief

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, received on May 9 Comrade Kim Yong Ju, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, who was heading a government delegation of our country on a visit to Romania.

The head of the government delegation of our country courteously conveyed a verbal message from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the precious message of the leader and asked the head of the delegation to convey his best regards to the leader.

Stressing that the line of national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung is just one, he said; Romania will fully support the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the future, too.

He expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of the two countries would continue to further strengthen and develop.

After the reception, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu hosted a luncheon in honour of vice-Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kim Yong Ju, head of the government delegation of our country.

Invited to the luncheon were the members of the government delegation of our country and Li Min Su, Ambassador of our country to Romania.

Also present there were Emil Bodnaras, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and vice-President of the State Council of Romania; Gheorghe Radulescu, Member of the Executive Committee of the Party Central Committee and vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Stefan Andrei, Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Yong Ju made toasts at the luncheon.

The reception and luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hungarian S.W.P. Head

Comrade Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Comrade Kim Yong Ju, vice-Premier of the Administration Council, who was heading the government delegation of our country on visit to Hungary, on May 16.

On the occasion the head of the government delegation of our country courteously conveyed a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Comrade Janos Kadar.

Expressing thanks to the leader for his precious message, Comrade Janos Kadar asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the leader.

He said: The achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist construction contribute to the growth of the might of the socialist countries.

Stressing that the Party and Government of Hungary would firmly support as ever the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, he expressed full support to the new measures taken by the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to promote the cause of national reunification.

A friendly talk proceeded on the occasion.

Polish U.W.P. Head

Comrade Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, received on May 9 Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, who was heading a government delegation of our country on a visit to Poland.

Present on the occasion were the vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of our country and the DPRK Ambassador to Poland.

Also present there were Stefan Olszowski, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Polish Ambassador to Korea.

The head of the government delegation of our country courteously conveyed a verbal message from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Comrade Edward Gierek.

Comrade Edward Gierek expressed thanks for the precious message of the leader. He said:

"I ask you to convey my heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, our intimate friend."

Stressing that the Polish people would actively support the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification in the future, too, he expressed the hope that the close relations between the two countries would be further strengthened.

A friendly talk took place on the occasion.

Cameroon State Minister

Pol Biya, Minister of State and General Secretary of the Presidential Office of Cameroon, who is acting for the President, received on May 3 the government delegation of our country headed by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi.

Present there together with the members of the government delegation of our country were Li Ja Gyong, Ambassador of our country to Cameroon, and the Technical Adviser of the Presidential Office of Cameroon.

The head of the government delegation of our country courteously conveyed to the Minister of State and General Secretary of the Presidential Office who is acting for the President a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of Cameroon.

Pol Biya, in the name of the President, expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his precious verbal message sent to the President of Cameroon.

He highly praised the successes gained by our people, saying: "We are well aware of the great successes made by the Korean people in the struggle for socialist industrialization under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung."

Finnish President

Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland, received on May 9 the government delegation of our country headed by Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance.

Present there was the Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the DPRK Embassy in Helsinki.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Urho Kekkonen.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Finnish President asked the head of the DPRK government delegation to "convey highest considerations to most respected His Excellency President Kim Il Sung."

The Finnish President also expressed his hope for the further development and strengthening of relations between Korea and Finland and voiced support to the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification without foreign interference.

The delegation visited Finland from May 6 to 7.

Costa Rican President

Daniel Oduber, new President of Costa Rica, met the government delegation of our country headed by Kim Ryong Taek, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, which visited Costa Rica from May 6 to 10.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a verbal message of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the President.

Daniel Oduber expressed heartfelt thanks to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung for his friendly message and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the leader.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries on good terms, he noted that the people of Costa Rica would support the struggle of the powerful Korean people.

A conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. **(KCNA)**

Rodong Sinmun Calls for Vigorous "Ideology Battle" In Socialist Construction, Revolutionization Of Whole Society

PYONGYANG, May 20 (KCNA) — Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) of May 20 comes out with an editorial entitled "Idea of Man Decides Everything. Let Us Rapidly Accelerate Grand Socialist Construction and the Revolutionization of the Whole Society by Vigorously Waging the 'Ideology Battle'!"

Supreme Party Program

The editorial says:

It stands out as a more urgent problem today when the historic cause of imbuing the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung is progressing in an allround way to accelerate the remoulding of the ideology of the masses by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

The most fundamental problem in capturing both the ideological and material fortresses on the way to communism in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is to remould the ideology of the people on communist lines.

Herein lies the reason why our Party, putting forward the supreme program of the Party on imbuing the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, demands that efforts be concentrated on making people communist revolutionaries of *Juche* type infinitely loyal to the leader by strengthening the ideological work above all.

The key to successfully leading the battle of unprecedentedly grand and magnificent construction to victory lies in the ideology of the people.

After the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, our working people are performing dazzling innovations and miracles one after another exciting and startling the people in all parts of the country, upholding the program of grand construction unrolled by the great leader. The people's ideological point of view and the way they work are being changed beyond recognition. This stirring reality glaringly shows once again what a great strength the people can display when they are mobilized ideologically.

Today when our Party and revolution are entering the period of great revolutionary upsurge in their development, the Party centre sets forth the policy of the whole Party powerfully waging the "ideology battle" to meet the urgent demand of our revolution that the whole society be imbued with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the battle of grand socialist construction pushed ahead.

The "ideology battle" set forth by the Party is the original principle and method of conducting ideological work, which rapidly push ahead with both the ideological education and ideological work whose content is the ideological struggle in a uniform relation and bring about a new turn in the field of ideological work.

The "ideology battle" is the course of a serious ideological struggle between the old things and the new things, between progress and conservatism, between innovation and stagnation, between advance and stalemate, and between vigour and decrepitude. It is the course of ideological education to establish a *Juche*-based ideological point of view and way of thinking, revolutionary attitude of work and style of work.

Ideological "Speed Battle"

The "ideology battle" is not only to conduct the ideological education and ideological struggle in a uniform way but also to push ahead with the ideological work in a militant and offensive way by embodying the principle of the "speed battle" in remaking the ideology of the people. Herein lie the important characteristics of the "ideology battle."

The "ideology battle" is, above all, a lightning battle in the ideological field.

The course of transforming the ideological consciousness of men is accompanied by a consistent, acute struggle between the ideas of the working class and the capitalist ideas and between the revolutionary ideas and the reactionary ideas. Accordingly, there can be no vacuum in ideological consciousness and marking time in the ideological work means retreat.

Therefore, the ideological education and ideological struggle must be conducted in the way of lightning battle.

The "ideology battle" is also a concentrated offensive and annihilation battle in the ideological sphere.

The ideological consciousness of men is complicated and varied in content and the ideological preparedness of men is different. Under such condition, we can accelerate at an extraordinarily high tempo the transformation of men's ideological consciousness only by waging a concentrated offensive, effectively applying various means and methods of ideological education.

Indeed, the "ideology battle" for conducting the ideological revolution, ideological work, in the way of lightning, concentrated, annihilation battle is the most scientific and revolutionary method of ideological work based on a brilliant analysis of the law governing the course of remoulding ideology, that is, rooting out the old ideas and cultivating the communist ideological consciousness in the minds of the people.

The unique policy on the "ideology battle" is of truly tremendous significance in accelerating the socialist and communist construction as a whole by conducting the Party work, the Party ideological work, briskly in a go-ahead way.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"If we solve satisfactorily the problem of ideological revolution, the problem of revolutionizing the masses of all walks of life, we can advance rapidly towards communism; otherwise, we cannot."

The "ideology battle" gives full play to the spirit of Chollima, the banner of the "speed battle," in the transformation of the people's ideological consciousness, thus opening the shortest cut to bring earlier the brilliant, new morning of communism.

The "ideology battle" inspires the people to wage the "speed battle" powerfully with the surging stamina of youth and seething enthusiasm, work continued miracles and innovations and thereby makes it possible to dash forward at an extraordinarily high tempo along the road of capturing the material fortress on the way to communism.

The "ideology battle" embodying the great "speed battle" in the ideological sphere is a very powerful weapon of creation and change, a shining banner of struggle and victory which markedly accelerates the course of remoulding the people and society along revolutionary lines and spurs on the onward movement toward communism by transforming the people's ideology and mobilizing them ideologically.

To powerfully wage the "ideology battle" is the true way of effecting continued upsurge and leap by further awakening millions of masses to revolution and arousing them to action. It is also the sure way to rear all people as revolutionary soldiers loyal to the leader and triumphantly accomplish the great cause of imbuing the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Party organisations should powerfully wage the "ideology battle" in combination with the present battle of grand socialist construction to perform greater miracles and innovation in every battlefield and step up the course of revolutionizing and working-classizing the people at an accelerated tempo.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

(Continued from page 2)

imprisoning a great number of people by mobilizing "C.I.A. agents and committing atrocities of medieval torture and brutal murder against them without hesitation.

It is only too clear, he emphasized, that under such shuddering atmosphere of terror prevailing in south Korea, humanitarian Red Cross talks cannot proceed smoothly in conformity with its mission nor can the work of alleviating the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends caused by split be carried out satisfactorily.

The delegate of our side laid stress on the unreasonableness of the so-called "proposal for an extra meeting" on which the south Korean side insisted.

He said that the "proposal for an extra meeting" of the south Korean side is, in a word, designed to move to Panmunjom the venue for humanitarian work that should be carried out through travel between the north and south and obscure the prospect of the full-dress talks, which means to go against the humanitarian work and the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

If the south Korean side is really concerned, to the slightest degree, about the sufferings of the nation from split as a Red Cross body with humanitarianism as its duty, it should withdraw such unreasonable "proposal for an extra meeting" and accept our just proposal without delay, he stressed.

Unable to persist in its unreasonable stand any more in face of the just and reasonable logic of the delegate of our side, the south Korean side eventually withdrew its "proposal for an extra meeting" and accepted the just proposal of our side.

The south Korean side assured our side that it would not let "C.I.A." agents attend the working-level meeting to be opened in Panmunjom.

(KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi Clique Splittists Overriding 3 Principles of National Reunification: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun of May 19 in an article brands the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as splitters trampling underfoot the three principles of national reunification.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The south Korean authorities are still today persisting in the manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split and the policy of dependence upon outside forces and harshly repressing the democratic figures and patriotic student youth of south Korea who call for national reunification and democracy."

Noting that the criminal manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate the national split opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are growing still more serious as the days go by, the article says:

Grave difficulties have been laid on the road to national reunification, the cherished desire of our nation, and tension is still alive in Korea owing to the manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to keep the national split indefinitely under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have pursued split, not reunification, in gross violation of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, turning their faces away from the north-south joint statement, openly jabbered that "the U.N. forces in south Korea are not outside forces" and repeatedly begged their U.S. master for "the presence of the U.S. army in south Korea for quite a long period to come." This proves that they are out-and-out flunkeyist quislings and traitors to the nation, who are not interested in the independent reunification of the country.

It is to prolong their remaining days by relying on foreign forces of aggression, opposing national reunification and seeking division that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are inducing foreign monopoly capital without restriction and turning the south Korean economy into a dependent economy.

The Pak Jung Hi military gangsters have also crudely violated the principle of realising national reunification in a peaceful way. The south Korean bellicose elements' frantic arms reinforcement and arms race and continued military provocations against us bespeak that they have no intention at all to reunify the country in a peaceful way and are recklessly scheming to realise the wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism" by force of arms.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits have also trampled down the principle of promoting great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

The fascist hangmen have raised vicious "anti-communist" rows to inspire the consciousness of north-south confrontation and committed the outrages of arresting, detaining and murdering those people of south Korea who merely utter the democratization of society and peaceful reunification.

Indeed, the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi bandits is without precedent in history. Today south Korea has turned into a huge prison in the true sense of the word.

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist hordes, violating all the three principles of national reunification, are following the road of dependence upon outside forces, not independence, and the road of war, not peace. They are seeking not great national unity but confrontation with us and further intensifying the military fascist repression of the patriotic forces in south Korea, frantically trying to quash mercilessly the aspirations of the masses of the people for reunification.

This is by no means fortuitous. To begin with, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique usurped the puppet regime at the instigation of U.S. imperialism to put down with bayonets the trend toward national reunification which rapidly surged high in south Korea with the April 19 Popular Uprising as a momentum and to perpetuate the split. Since then they have all along answered our sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with vicious provocations, while ceaselessly stepping up the barbaric repression of the people calling for reunification.

The gangsters suppressed with bayonets the burning desire for reunification of the south Korean students and people who valiantly turned out to pull down the barriers standing between the north and the south, shouting "Reunification is the only way out" and "Let's go to the north, come to the south and meet at Panmunjom." They murdered the director of the south Korean newspaper "Minjok Ilbo" for the mere reason that he advocated the peaceful reunification of the country and correspondence between the north and the south. They murdered in jail without trial opposition and political figures who called for north-south exchange.

After they were forced to turn up at the north-south dialogue, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, craftily disguising themselves with the mask of peaceful reunification, created a difficulty in the dialogue and brought the work of the coordination commission to a deadlock by clinging to the so-called argument about "stage." In the contacts between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission they are categorically rejecting without any reason our proposals to enlarge and reorganize the coordination commission and to convene a political consultative conference separately from the coordination commission.

All facts show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have used the north-south dialogue only as an instrument for their long-term office, seeking the perpetuation of the national split.

Clear proof of this is the so-called "October revitalisation." Today it has become all the more patent that the "October revitalisation" was a political intrigue to build up the posture of split and confrontation under the unctuous name of establishing a system for "peaceful unification."

Crying for "dialogue-accompanied confrontation," "dialogue-accompanied competition" and "dialogue-accompanied co-existence," the Pak Jung Hi clique had obdurately turned down our fair and aboveboard proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and in June last year went the length of publishing the so-called special statement, in which they announced the split as their "policy."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have become all the more undisguised in their treacherous machinations to perpetuate the national split.

The traitorous clique are working round the clock to realise by hook or by crook the "two Koreas" plot which miscarried last year in the United Nations, unanimously condemned by world public opinion. They dispatched "parliamentary missions" to various countries, hammering away at the poppycock that they would realise separate U.N. membership for north and south Korea at the United Nations General Assembly this fall.

The national splitters disdain no mean act to have their splitting policy "recognized" internationally.

This totally contravenes the July 4 north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification. This is a never-to-be-pardoned nation-splitting plot to divide Korea, one state originally, into two completely.

The "non-aggression pact" brought forward by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is nothing but a trick to reduce south Korea to a permanent colony and military base of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and fix the national division.

The Pak Jung Hi murderous bandits issued "emergency measures," a fascist military decree, one after another and are ruthlessly repressing and murdering students and people who have risen in the struggle against fascism and for democracy and national reunification. But the south Korean people, in the teeth of the repression under the fascist "emergency measures" of the military hooligans, are valiantly struggling for freedom and democratic rights and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The nation splitters who oppose the reunification of the country have not many days to live.

The puppet Syngman Rhee clique who had frantically clamoured about "march north for unification," dead set against national reunification, were toppled down by the April 19 resistance of the south Korean people.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, defying the repeated warnings of the entire Korean people, persistently oppose the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and try to create two Koreas, they will meet their end leaving an indelible disgrace as traitors to the nation on their names. **(KCNA)**

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Flays Seoul Bandits for Jamming Party's Broadcasting

The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published a statement on May 17 denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's jamming of Radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," according to Radio "The Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who had continuously resorted to malicious slanders against Radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" have become more persistent in these days in their base and shameless act of jamming the radio, the statement said:

"This brings to daylight the ugly sight and last-ditch effort of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang of traitors and murderers who are deadly afraid of the bright light and just voice for the greatest crimes they have committed against the country and the nation and for their miserable lot on their deathbed."

The statement declared that since it aired the first program on June 1, 1970, Radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" "has waged an arduous struggle to discharge its lofty duty to the times and the history of the nation as the true spokesman of the will and aspiration of the entire patriotic masses of the people" in south Korea.

The statement continued:

Today when the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits are resorting to unheard-of repression against the press and running wild to make all the press a subsidized press and a waiting-maid, not only our masses of the people craving for the voice of justice, but also the overseas compatriots and world progressives interested in the trend of the situation in south Korea are lending their ears more and more to Radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" and the number of its listeners is increasing with each passing day.

Exposing that, upset by these developments, the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits are frantically committing jamming, following close the frequencies of Radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," the statement pointed out:

This self-exposes the filthy constitution and physiology of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, the villainous military gangsters and the crafty and shameless swindlers, who commit any criminal act without hesitation to conceal their ugly colour and satisfy their lust for long-term office.

"Whatever terrific row they may raise, whatever malicious slander they may hurl and whatever obstruction they may resort to, they cannot smother the voice of justice and truth or hold in check our advance in which we breathe, struggle and march vigorously together with the patriotic popular masses of broad sections," the statement stressed.

It said:

Radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" will raise louder its voice in response to the national desire and the request of the times and fight on vigorously together with the people of all strata including workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, religionists, patriotic officers and men of the army, minor traders and industrialists and national capitalists in south Korea, upholding the revolutionary banner of great Kim Il Sung-ism. "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" will become a trumpet sounding the march to arouse the popular masses to a decisive battle to bury the Pak Jung Hi military dictator clique and a bell of dawn to pull down the bastion of the neo-colonial rule of American imperialism and advance a new morning of a reunified country.

The statement said: "Radio 'The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification' will more powerfully fight and advance to give the desperate enemy a terrible bomb precipitating his ruin and give the fighting people a weapon of struggle and conviction of victory, keenly alive to its mission of the standard-bearer of the anti-outside force, anti-dictatorship national salvation struggle and of independent and peaceful reunification." If the Pak Jung Hi clique," it warned, "persist in vicious and shameless slanders and calumnies and jamming, they will embitter the hatred and curses of all fellow countrymen of the north and south as well as overseas compatriots and honest-minded world public and meet our thousand-fold retaliation." **(KCNA)**

"Anti-Communist" Fanatics' Provocative Act

Riffraffs of a south Korean "Catholic anti-communist organization" gathered at a place south of the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line on May 19 and held a farce called a "prayer meeting" to throw mud at the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

At the farce stupid "anti-communist" elements such as "acting chairman of the Republican Party," "ambassador" and "head of the chapter" shouted in chorus that they would bring a "spiritual change" in the northern half of the DPRK, and the like, the report said. They also "adopted" a "message" and a "resolution of protest" slandering the DPRK.

This is an extension of the provocative masquerade so far staged by the notorious "anti-communist" elements and "prevail-over-communism" fanatics to obstruct the great unity of the nation, crying that they would "send the wind of freedom" into the northern half of the DPRK.

Desirous of an early removal of the artificial Military Demarcation Line dividing the country, the Korean people resolutely oppose the area along the Demarcation Line being turned into a place for aggravating antagonism and confrontation of the nation. This is the unanimous feeling of the Korean people, whether they live in the north or in the south.

But, the U.S. imperialists and the splittist Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their despicable stooges, use the area along the Military Demarcation Line as a place for inciting north-south confrontation and antagonism and ceaselessly stage all sorts of provocative masquerades there, trampling underfoot the desire of the whole nation.

In this farce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seek the wicked aim of disguising themselves as concerned for reunification, quelling the ever mounting sentiments for reunification among the south Korean people, whitewashing their splittist crime and shifting the responsibility for their own obstruction to reunification on to another.

But, the "anti-communist" provocative acts committed by the south Korean reactionaries under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists will make the south Korean people more keenly conscious that neither the work for national unity to restore the severed tie of the nation nor the independent and peaceful reunification of the country can be brought to success as long as the scoundrels are left alone.

Firm Solidarity Extended to Palestinian Struggle

The period from May 15 to 21 has been marked off as a "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people" in our country.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an article dedicated to this week recently extends warm congratulations and firm militant solidarity to the Palestinian people and resistance fighters who are valiantly struggling with arms in their hands to win the liberation and independence of their homeland.

The article says:

The liberation struggle of the Palestinian people against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors is a sacred struggle to achieve the liberation and independence of their homeland and establish national sovereignty and a just struggle making a great contribution to the accomplishment of the common cause of the Arab peoples to defend national sovereignty and dignity and restore the occupied Arab land. Their struggle has thrown the U.S. imperialists and Zionists into uneasiness and fear.

Saying that owing to the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists, the situation remains tense in the Middle East, the article goes on:

The developments in the Middle East show that the deeper imperialism and its stooges sink into the bog, the tighter they cling to a double-dealing tactics and the more wicked and vicious they become in their aggression and intervention against other peoples.

With no desperation, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors attain their aggressive goal. Their desperate manoeuvres only land them in worse straits.

No force can break the indomitable fighting spirit of the Palestinian and Arab peoples to overcome manifold trials and difficulties and liberate the lost homeland and the occupied Arab land.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The Korean people pungently denounce all the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists against the Palestinian people and express full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Palestinian people who are fighting valiantly for the liberation of their homeland."

The article stresses:

The Korean people will as always firmly stand on the side of the Palestinian people, the comrades-in-arms and brothers who are fighting on the same front with them against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and actively support and encourage with might and main their struggle.

We wholeheartedly wish the Palestinian people new victory in the future struggle to frustrate all the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists and liberate their homeland. **(KCNA)**

Pak Jung Hi's "Emergency Measures No.4" Death-Bang Bang

—Canadian Writer David Conde—

If it were not so wrapped in blood amid the screams of martyrs, "4th Emergency Decree" of April 3, 1974 would be laughable for its ignorance and arrogance.

The "ignorance" is that of terror-chieftain Park and his American advisors, who have learned nothing from the people of south Korea since Park's coup d'etat in 1961. They still do not know that a "death penalty, school shutdown and troops keeping order" can accomplish anything except their exact opposite: life, genuine education and disorderly troops.

When Park ordered these punishments in his "4th Emergency Decree" he admitted that the same threats had failed on three previous times and he sounded hollow and empty like a frustrated child.

The activities of Park in this period remind me of playing soldiers in my childhood before I was eight. The older boys then would assemble their "soldiers" and without toy guns or play uniforms, the troops would hide, in this early guerrila warfare, until the loudest general gave the order to "attack." Then both sides would emerge from their hiding place, shouting wildly and aiming imaginary guns, screaming "bang bang."

Then the real squable began with each "soldier" screaming in high childish voice, "I got you" and the "dead" soldier shouting even louder, "No you did not. I saw you and fired first." "Bang bang."

According to the "rules" of the game, the "dead soldiers" were supposed to retire and limit the confusion and permit the achievement of "victory" for one side. But there was always a bully with a louder voice who screamed with the full strength of his lungs: "But I killed you before?" He was like Chung Hee Park with his "4th death punishment."

At this point in the same time it was a total deadlock, and the game broke up. Somebody would say, "Let us play something else." For in the childhood game of war, no side ever admitted defeat.

The history of the cruel repression in south Korea since 1960 proves that the childish "generals" and their distant U.S. "parents," have learned nothing. No matter how many times Park cries "I got you" the students rise again, having plotted new strategies.

The bully-boy in Seoul is now a few years older and he has only learned some longer words: those who engage in "impure activities" such as "rejecting school attendance, classes or examinations without justification and engages in demonstrations, protest rallies, sit-in strikes or all other individual strike and collective activities in and outside campus except normal classes or research programs under the supervision of school authorities" are anti-Park criminals. The decree also "prohibits any person from advocating, instigating, publishing or conveying to other persons these proscribed activities through broadcasting, news reporting or publication."

Any person who violates these provisions is subject to "arrest, detention, search or seizure without warrant and will be tried by Military Courts."

These are quotations from the 12-point "4th Emergency Decree" and should any one who commits these "crimes" or talk, write about or broadcast information or opinions about these anti-state activities face punishment "up to death."

These "crimes" are seen officially in Seoul as carrying out a "so-called 'people's revolution'". A Hitler-ian concept. How different from the doctrine of that great American revolutionary leader President Jefferson who proclaimed the eternal right and duty to make revolution against tyranny: the " tree of liberty must be watered with the blood of tyrants."

In his adolescent world Chung Hee Park "proclaimed" that this "4th Emergency Decree" was being carried out under Article 53 of his Constitution and had been "approved by (his) Cabinet" in an "extraordinary session." It was as though Park had said again, I will eliminate "impure anti-state activities" even if I have to kill the state in doing so. I and the people will remain.

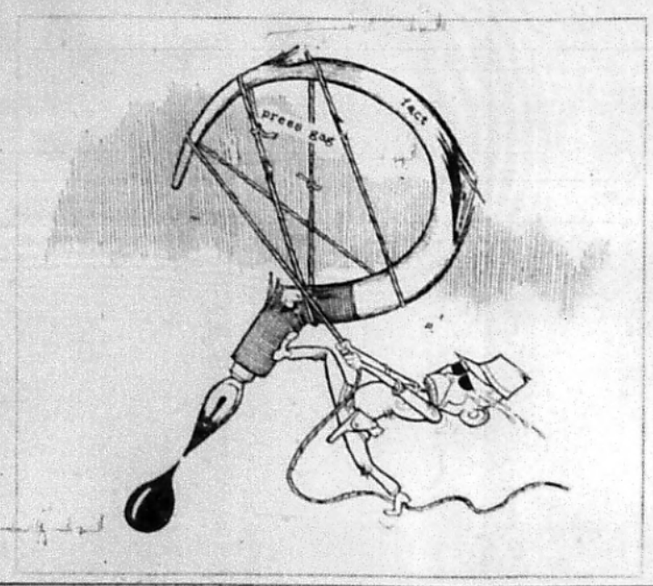
"The Communists have plotted to infiltrate all walks of society in the South "said Chung Hee Park. When the emergency is "overcome"... "we can... create a glorious new history leading to prosperity and unification"... "This national consensus can demonstrate its creativity only when each of the people fulfills his own social duty and mission. However, there have been attempts in some sectors of our society to damage the buildup of national strength at this grave juncture by undermining national unity and causing splits in national opinion..." (Quotations from the official reports from the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo, dated "March 6, 1974." (Obviously April 6 was intended.)

In this hodgepodge of meaningless language, it is readily apparent that the tenses are always deliberately mixed up. After saying that "national consensus can..." (in the future) do certain things, the same paragraph proceeds to speek of an existing "national unity... national opinion...", which is non-existent.

What Park seeks to crush is a national consensus that is predominately anti-Park. Because "each of the people" will not "fulfill his own social duty" as ordered by dictator Park, the perpetual and inevitable failure is blamed upon "Communists."

Park has been hunting Communists since WWII years when he worked for the Japanese Imperial Army in China's northeast provinces.

A dictator is always "right," alone and friendless, surrounded by enemies; he insists he will "win"——even if he must continue to kill his enemies many times. In his childish mind-BANG BANG.



Traitor Pak Jung Hi's Indelible Crimes against Nation

Pak Jung Hi—U.S.-Japan Offspring (8)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The "policy of priority to agriculture" brings disastrous flood damage to the south Korean countryside annually: every year damage amounting to 7 billion-10 billion *won* is reported; and one million ha of land is flooded. Droughts as well as floods are annual disaster in south Korea.

As a result of the draft of manpower from the countryside and the requisition of land for the construction of military bases and highways south Korean agriculture has been plunged into a catastrophic state.

The rapid increase of the puppet army by 100,000 is met by youth from the countryside, and more than 70 percent of the "homeland reservists" are taken from the countryside.

The agrarian policy of the Seoul puppets has thus resulted in the one million ton decrease in crop output in 1962, compared with the annual average output during the period under the Japanese imperialist rule. In particular, in 1968, the annual crop output decreased to 2.5 million tons, less than a half of the average under Japanese colonial rule, and to 2.4 million tons in 1969.

Today, south Korea is converted into a land of constant famine. According to statistics released by the Seoul bandits, in 1971, 2.67 million tons of crops were imported, 2.6 times the annual average of the imported crops in the previous ten years.

Thus, south Korea which once exported rice was turned into an "agrarian country" importing rice. Sorrows prevail over the countryside in autumn every year instead of joys over a bumper harvest.

6) Unprecedented Misfortunes

Today's south Korea, a living hell of starvation and destitution, results from the anti-popular policy pursued by the military gangsters led by the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The south Korean people are going hungry in rags, doubly and triply exploited and oppressed, many of them roaming the streets in quest of work and living in a state of constant anxiety with all hopes blighted."

Owing to unheard-of harsh plunder and exploitation, the people of south Korea are now plunged into a miserable plight—today they are destined to be starved, frozen and beaten to death under the savage colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi gang plundered a total of 830 billion *won* from the south Korean population as taxes in nine years after he took office as puppet topnotch leader in 1961. The figure is more than eight times the total amount of taxes which had been collected by his predecessors from 1949 to 1960 from the popular masses. Above all, in 1969, the gangsters plundered 300 billion *won* in taxes, three times the amount which his predecessors collected in 12 years.

For the purpose of plundering the people by means of taxes, the rascals cooked up about 100 taxes in kind—income tax, management tax, household tax, vehicle tax, livestock tax, livestock-butchery tax, theater admittance tax, tax on walking along streets, food tax and other taxes.

The rascals, in addition to taxes, issued "government bonds" as a supplementary measure to plunder the people. In 1969 alone, the "puppet regime" issued various bonds equivalent to 32.4 billion *won*. The total amount of bonds issued from 1961 to 1968 by the "puppet regime" reached 30 billion *won*.

Besides, the gangsters issued a huge amount of inconvertible notes totaling 27.5 billion *won* between 1961 and 1969.

Next, they aimed to plunder even low-wage workers. Under the fascist regime, wages reduced to 40 percent of the amount paid before Pak Jung Hi's military take-over, which is one-third of the minimum living cost.

As of 1971, workers' monthly wages were only 3,800 *won*. Annually, the amount equivalent to three-month wages is plundered in the form of taxes. Payment of wages is delayed two or three months. According to official statistics released by the "puppet regime," the average monthly living cost of south Korean workers is 17,000 *won*.

Moreover, they are far from enjoying an eight-hour workday. South Korean workers are forced to work for more than 10 hours a day. The "law on working conditions" revised by the fascist gang stipulates: In view of public interests or national defence, workers can be forced to work from 12 (in dangerous and harmful work) to 16 hours (in ordinary work). But, such forced overwork is now a routine, not an exceptional case. Thus, workers are obliged to work like slaves.

The plight of peasants is not different from that of workers. An average income per peasant-household is equivalent to 62 percent of the average income of workers. Among other things, the income of an overwhelming majority of poor peasants who own less than 0.5 ha of land is merely one-third of urban workers' average income.

In south Korea, one sees both a paradise and a hell side by side. Landlords and capitalists live in a paradise and popular masses in a hell.

The following figures bespeak this:

The unemployed and semi-unemployed number 7 million in 1971; in 1968 of the total peasant households, 90 percent do not have sufficient food to eat throughout the year; the stragglers who left the countryside reached 450,000; undernourished children, 500,000; school-aged children unable to attend school, one million; prostitutes, 340,000; and the shortage of dwelling-houses, 1.74 million units.

This is what they call a "welfare state" set up by the military gangsters in the southern part of Korea.

(To be continued)

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